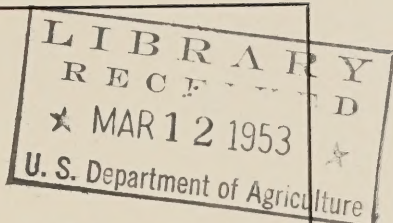


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



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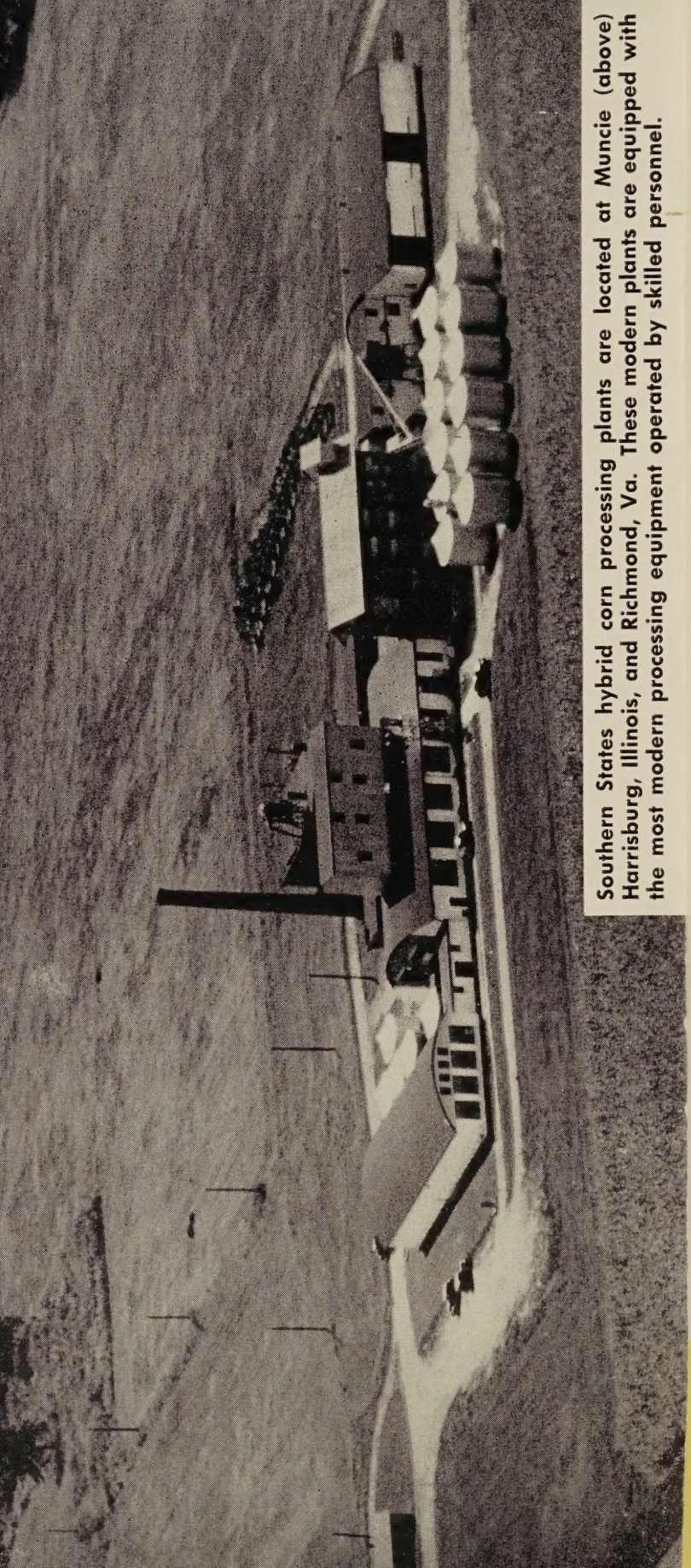
Southern States

Hybrid Corn Varieties

for 1953



Richmond, Va.



Southern States hybrid corn processing plants are located at Muncie (above) Harrisburg, Illinois, and Richmond, Va. These modern plants are equipped with the most modern processing equipment operated by skilled personnel.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO USE SOUTHERN STATES HYBRIDS

THEY'RE BRED RIGHT

The right inbred lines are used in the development of Southern States Hybrids. These inbred lines are pure.



THEY'RE PRODUCED RIGHT

Southern States Hybrids are grown in controlled production fields, carefully isolated from other corn. These fields are properly inspected and detasseled daily by trained personnel. State officials inspect fields regularly.



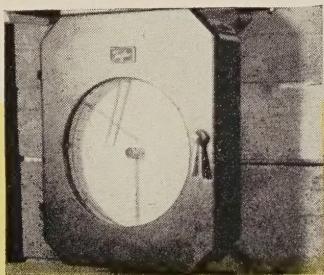
THEY'RE HARVESTED RIGHT

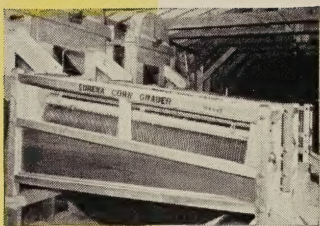
Southern States Hybrids are harvested at the right stage of maturity and moisture content. No corn carrying more than 30 per cent moisture is brought in to the processing plant. This reduces chances of disease which always develops faster when moisture content is high.



THEY'RE DRIED RIGHT

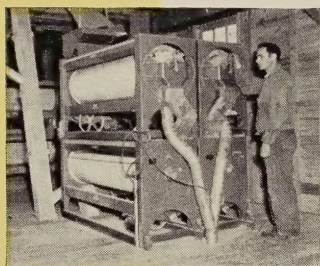
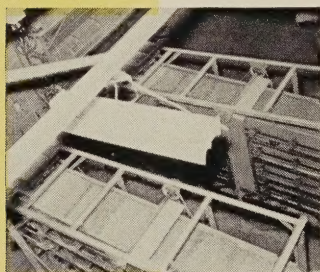
Southern States Hybrids are dried by controlled temperatures (not more than 110 degrees F) to assure good germination and reduce seed-borne diseases.





THEY'RE GRADED RIGHT

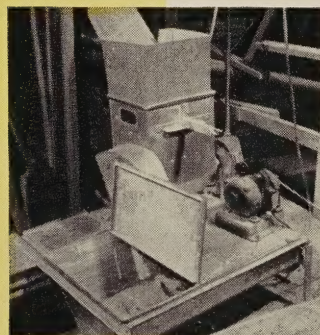
Southern States Hybrids are graded with modern equipment for weight, thickness, width, and length of kernels to assure proper planting. "Electric eye" sorting machines grade seed for color. Trained personnel maintain a constant check on each machine to make sure the grading job is done right.



THEY'RE TREATED RIGHT

Seed treatment plays its chief role during cool, wet spring weather when the seed, after being placed in the ground, germinates slowly. The kernels becoming swollen, the protective endosperm softened and it is easy prey to the disease organisms found generally in soils, especially on second year corn land.

Each individual kernel of Southern States Hybrids is chemically treated to control seed and soil-borne diseases, and with 5 per cent DDT for control of insects by the new Slurry method. (The chemicals are in a liquid suspension when treating the seed and give each seed a protective



coat.) This treatment helps assure strong, healthy plants and gets them off to a fast start.

THEY'RE TESTED RIGHT

Southern States maintains hybrid corn test plots throughout its operating territory for checking its hybrid varieties and making sure they will give good results.



THEY HAVE A DOUBLE GUARANTEE



HYBRID SEED

GUARANTEE

Southern States Hybrid Corn is guaranteed to the full extent of the purchase price to be as represented in variety, purity and germination. Patrons may return any seed corn that is not thoroughly satisfactory. After the corn is planted if there is any definite evidence the seed was not as represented, Cooperative Seed and Farm Supply Service will refund the purchase price, but will in no case be liable for more than the purchase price of the seed.

REPLANT AGREEMENT

Should a poor stand result from the use of Southern States Hybrid Seed Corn from causes other than floods, high water, and hail damage and it is necessary to prepare the seed bed a second time, Cooperative Seed and Farm Supply Service will furnish sufficient seed to replant the crop at no cost to the patron.

COOPERATIVE SEED & FARM SUPPLY SERVICE
HYBRID CORN SERVICE • RICHMOND, VA.

Southern States Hybrids bear a special Seed Guarantee — a guarantee with a real meaning. And also there's a Replant Agreement on every bag of Southern States Hybrids for your protection.

PLANTER PLATE SUGGESTIONS

Based on our check planter trials, we suggest the following plates for planting the corn contained in this bag. Since age and wear of planter, speed of planter, and other factors beyond our control affect the accuracy of drop, we cannot guarantee satisfactory operation of these plates. We recommend to the purchaser that he check the accuracy of the drop under his own conditions before and after starting to plant.

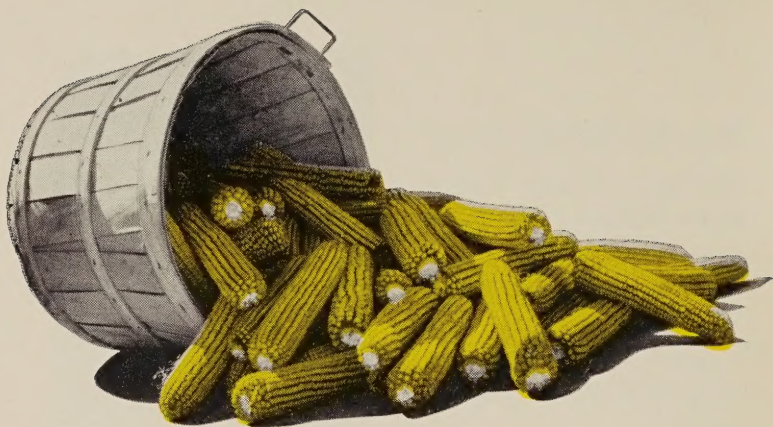
J.D. 999-Y2637 TRACTOR H694

ALLIS CHALMERS 309426

I.H.C. 1975A OLIVER S.1185

CASE P2074 BLACKHAWK FL47

Planter plate recommendations are furnished with every bag of Southern States Hybrid Corn.



Description of Hybrid Corn Varieties for 1953

We suggest that you choose the variety that will use the growing season in your locality to full advantage and mature before frost.

Very Early

WISCONSIN 355 (90 days) YELLOW HYBRID. Improvement over Wisconsin 275. Wisconsin 355 is a hybrid with medium plant growth outyielding Wisconsin 275 by 5 - 10 bushels per acre. Is slightly taller and more vigorous than Wisconsin 275. The ears of Wisconsin 355 are dense and compact, giving excellent quality grain. Growers in the 90-day maturity range will be well pleased with this new addition to the Southern States hybrid corn line for 1953.



HERE'S WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT SOUTHERN STATES HYBRIDS

"I have used Southern States hybrid corn for 9 years and am highly satisfied with the results. I have planted it along with other hybrids, but find Southern States hybrids give me the best yields. I planted 200 acres of hybrid corn last year."

(signed) Wilson Mannon
St. George, Dela.

"Southern States Cooperative's hybrid corn has always given me excellent results. I have made over 100 bushels per acre for the last 7 years with Southern States corn. I plan to use it this year."

District Home
By—W. P. Mabry,
Superintendent
R. 1
Waynesboro, Va.


"There is nothing like Southern States hybrids. Highly recommend Southern States hybrids to farmers."

Luther Wallace
Chevrolet, Ky.

"I like Southern States hybrids very well. Have had excellent yields. I would hate to do without it."


Homer Lohr
Pratts, Va.

Medium Early




S. S. POCAHONTAS (115 - 120 days) YELLOW HYBRID. A new Southern States hybrid that gave excellent results for growers in 1952 and a hybrid that we feel all growers who want to plant a medium early hybrid in 1953 should consider. Plants of Southern States Pocahontas are 10 - 12 inches shorter than U. S. 13 and ears are borne 6 - 8 inches lower than the ears on U. S. 13. Foliage has a good green color and is medium heavy. Stalks are stiff. Roots are strong. Strong medium length ear shanks make this variety desirable for mechanical harvesting. Ears are of excellent yellow color. Excellent eye appeal. Recommended for grain and silage where high quality silage rather than just fodder is desired.

Not available for distribution in West Virginia at present.



OHIO C-54 (115 - 120 days) YELLOW HYBRID. Plants are medium in height, ears are carried at medium height and leaves are dark green in color. Good yielder. Stands well, having few root lodged plants and few broken plants at harvest. Strong shanks, roots and stalks of this hybrid reduce picking losses to a minimum. Used for hogging-off, ensilage and grain. Resistant to corn borer, aphids, and medium resistance to leaf blight. Improvement over Ohio C-38.

Supply will be short.




IOWA 4059 (115 - 120 days) YELLOW HYBRID. Very popular hybrid. It has proven to be much better than Ohio W-17 and will not drop its ears as badly as Iowa 939. Has outstanding yield record. Often used as ensilage. Stalks are of uniform height and bear excellent quality grain. Resistant to root lodging and corn borer.

WEST VIRGINIA B-25 (115 - 120 days) YELLOW HYBRID. This is a high yielding, medium early variety. The leafy plants are medium in height with large, broad leaves. The small cobbed ear, borne mid-way up the stalk, is straight rowed with rather deep starchy kernels. It is recommended in areas where Iowa 939 has been grown successfully.

At present, distribution of this hybrid is limited to the State of West Virginia only.


Medium



SOUTHERN STATES MOHAWK (120 - 125 days) YELLOW HYBRID. A new Southern States hybrid that will be released in 1953 to growers for the first time. The ears of this hybrid are of excellent yellow color and of very good appearance. Average plant height is 8.5 feet. Ears are carried at average height of 3.5 feet—both of which are slightly lower than U. S. 13. Percentage of breakage is very low. Has good yield record.


The supply of this new Southern States hybrid is limited for 1953 and will be allocated to cooperative service agencies located in the maturity range of this hybrid, which is the same as that of U. S. 13.

At present not available for distribution in West Virginia.



SOUTHERN STATES 362 (120 - 125 days) YELLOW HYBRID. The demand for this hybrid continues to hold in certain sections of Southern States' operating territory. Yields as well as U. S. 13. It has a stiff stalk of medium height with an abundance of dark green foliage. One of its better qualities is that it does not drop its ears as badly as U. S. 13. This hybrid can be used for ensilage as well as grain.

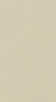
Supply will be short of demand.



U. S. 13 (120 - 125 days) YELLOW HYBRID. A very popular hybrid and its acreage in Southern States' operating territory still exceeds that of any other hybrid. A tall-growing hybrid that produces one ear per stalk. Excellent yielder with ears borne high on the stalk. Ears carry 20 - 22 rows of deep kernels.

U. S. 505 (120 - 125 days) YELLOW HYBRID. Kernels more flinty than U. S. 13. Stalks thicker and leaves wider than U. S. 13. Has outyielded U. S. 13 in 22 of 26 tests conducted by Maryland Experiment Station. Foliage quality very good. Stays green much longer than U. S. 13. Has tendency toward moldy ear tips if fall is damp and wet.


Supply will be short.



V. P. I. 645 (120 - 125 days) YELLOW HYBRID. (Formerly Va. 9045).) New hybrid a little later than U. S. 13 in maturity. It silks about the same time as U. S. 13 but usually carries a little more moisture in the grain at harvest. It is quite resistant to stalk rot and to the leaf blights common in Virginia. The husks usually turn brown long before the plant is dead. Its leaves stay green well into the fall, which delays its drying, but probably improves its resistance to stalk rot during the fall. Standability is excellent, and yields are high.

Supply will be short and distribution is limited to the State of Virginia only.

Medium Late



ILLINOIS 200 or KENTUCKY 103 (123 - 127 days)
YELLOW HYBRID. Has $\frac{3}{4}$ the parentage of Illinois 448. It is an extremely tall-growing hybrid, bearing one ear to a stalk but has a tendency to produce two ears per plant on fertile soils. Will not stand as well as some hybrids in its maturity range, but has an excellent yield record.

ILLINOIS 448 or KENTUCKY 102 (125 - 130 days)
YELLOW HYBRID. Tall-growing, bearing rather smooth ears. It has thick stalks with heavy foliage and has a tendency to lodge. Therefore, it is recommended mainly for ensilage. However, it will make excellent grain, too.

Supply will be short.

HERE'S WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT SOUTHERN STATES HYBRIDS

"Was not bothered with beetle. Picked good. Good stand. Easy to husk by hand. Good, full fodder. Better results with corn picker than any other corn planted. Received 25¢ per bbl. over market price because corn was clean and free of beetle damage and disease."

Arnold Dailey
Kearneysville, W. Va.

"Year before last, I made 125 bushels of corn per acre. Last year I made about 110 bushels per acre. I expect to put out 35 acres this year. I have always had good results with Southern States hybrid corn."

C. G. Wilson
Lyndhurst, Va.

"I probably had the best field of corn in the county. This was my first year to plant S. S. 362. I am very pleased with the results. I will be very unhappy if I can't plant S. S. 362 again next year."

Benton Hozlett
R. 3
Elm Grove, W. Va.

"Southern States hybrid seed corn outyields any I've ever planted on my farm."

C. M. Juppins
Madison, Va.

"I have used Southern States seed corn for a number of years and in all that time I have never made a failure. Each year I have obtained good stands and satisfactory yields."

G. C. Foster
Burnside, Ky.

"One of the best crops of corn raised and was fairly seasonable. Have planted several other varieties previously. One of best pieces of corn in community."

W. B. Smoot
R. 1
Augusta, Ky.

"I like Southern States hybrids because it has a good yield, and it's very good standability corn. In other words, it's good seed corn."

W. I. Lunsford
Raphine, Va.

"Our Southern States hybrid corn has for the last 2 or 3 years proved to be far superior to other hybrids grown by our neighbors."

Guy Hixson
Crystal Spring, Pa.

Late



SOUTHERN STATES W-903 (125 - 132 days) WHITE HYBRID. Gives outstanding results. Produces large ears with moderately soft grains. It grows tall and is a very good yielder. It is a definite improvement over Kentucky 203 and Indiana 750 in that it stands better because of a deeper root system. Can be used for grain and ensilage.



SOUTHERN STATES POTOMAC (125 - 132 days) YELLOW HYBRID. A new Southern States hybrid that will be released in 1953 to growers for the first time. Plants are about the same height as 357A or 262A, with ears being carried about 5 feet high. In tests conducted the percentage of breakage has been 9.6% as compared with 22.8% for 357A. However, Southern States Potomac has yielded as well as 357A. The ears are of excellent yellow color and good appearance. Southern States Potomac should be a hybrid with a real future in its maturity range. Can be used for grain ensilage.

The supply of Southern States Potomac is limited for 1953 and will be allocated to cooperative service agencies located in the maturity range of this hybrid, which is the same as U. S. 357A and U. S. 262A.

At present not available for distribution in West Virginia.

U. S. 578 (125 - 132 days) YELLOW HYBRID. High yield. Plants are large, tall, leafy. Has strong roots, with good husk and heavy fodder. Excellent quality grain. Standability better than U. S. 357 or U. S. 262 and also superior in leaf blight resistance and more freedom from stalk rots.

Supply will not meet demand.



KENTUCKY 203 (125 - 132 days) WHITE HYBRID. Is moderately tall with large thick stalks. It produces large ears with medium soft grain. This hybrid is adapted to a wide range of soil conditions but has a definite tendency to lodge.

Supply will be short.

U. S. 357A (125 - 132 days) YELLOW HYBRID. Grows very tall, producing pale yellow ears. The stalks are strong and very thick, carrying heavy foliage. This hybrid makes excellent ensilage as well as grain.

Supply will not meet demand.

U. S. 262A (125 - 132 days) YELLOW HYBRID. Grows tall. Stalks strong and carrying heavy foliage. Used for grain and ensilage.

Supply will not meet demand.

DIXIE 22 (125 - 132 days) YELLOW HYBRID. On the basis of a four-year official test (Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station) this hybrid has, on an average, outyielded all other yellow hybrids. Its husk rating and percentage of erect plants are slightly better than either Dixie 17 or Tennessee 602. This is a full-seasoned, semi-prolific hybrid.

The supply of this hybrid is limited for 1953. Available for distribution in Tennessee only.

DIXIE 33 (125 - 132 days) WHITE HYBRID. A new full season white hybrid developed by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It stands up well, picks well and has a good husk for extra protection against insect and weather damage.

The supply of this hybrid is limited for 1953. Available for distribution in Tennessee only.

U. S. 523-W (123 - 132 days) WHITE HYBRID. A new white hybrid that can be used for grain and ensilage. Very good yield record. Standability far better than Kentucky 203. In six test locations in Kentucky the percentage of broken stalks for U. S. 523-W was 13% and for Kentucky 203 20%. U. S. 523-W is much easier to harvest than Kentucky 203. Ears are carried at a height of 56 inches.

HERE'S WHAT THEY'RE SAYING ABOUT SOUTHERN STATES HYBRIDS

"S. S. hybrids, I have found to be unsurpassed in meeting my needs for high yield standability and disease resistance. I have never had to plant a crop over because of lack of good stand."

Wilmer M. Kline
Manassas, Va.

"This was my first year to use Southern States hybrid corn. I was exceptionally well pleased with the results. S. S. 362 is the best corn I have ever grown. I plan to plant it again next year."

Allen McCombs
Sherrard, W. Va.

"Over a period of the last 5 years I have found through trial and error that Southern States hybrids are the best corn I can buy for ensilage."

E. Austin McKee
Hancock, Md.

"Corn came up well and grew fast, matured rather early. Mostly one ear to a stalk. Ears were good size, long and well-filled. Beetle damage was slight."

C. A. Edwards
Kearneysville, W. Va.

"Was the best corn I ever planted."

Hugh Hockman
Strasburg, Va.

"Have ordered S. S. seed for coming year."

John W. Clarke
Maysville, Ky.



***You can't see
the Difference***

BUT...



**THESE HYBRID CORN KERNELS MAY LOOK ALIKE,
BUT THERE CAN BE A DIFFERENCE**

For instance, detasseling may not have been performed on the stalk carrying the ear from which one of them came and the purity of strain may have been affected. Southern States takes no chances on such occurrences. Your cooperative cuts no corners in producing high quality hybrid seed corn. You may not be able to see the difference between Southern States and other commercial hybrid kernels—but the difference is there.

Southern States aims to help you produce more corn per acre. Your success with hybrid corn depends not only on the choice of the right hybrids but also on planting of high quality seed of that hybrid. The superiority of a good hybrid may be lost if the particular lot of seed used happens to be low in vitality or comes from a seed field in which parent stocks were defective or in which crossing operations were poorly carried out.

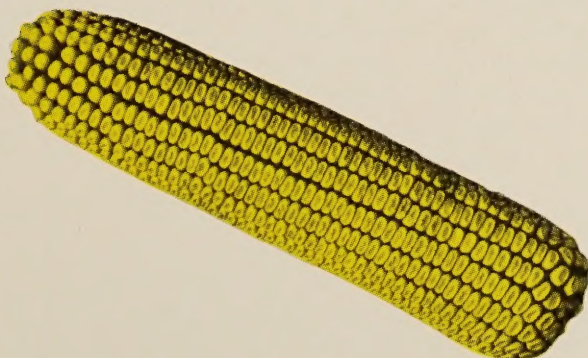
Prevailing prices for good hybrid seed corn are high enough to cover the cost of doing a good job of seed production. When you purchase your hybrid seed, you have a right to expect your money's worth. As with all seeds, buying at cut-rate prices is a dangerous practice, for, too often, "low-priced" seed means low quality seed.

Southern States Hybrid Corn often costs a little more, but it's worth it—for it gives you bigger yields of more uniform corn at harvest time. A bushel of corn will plant about 8 acres. Southern States hybrids may cost you 25 to 30 cents more per acre than some other hybrid corns. But, on this basis, it takes less than a peck in additional yield to pay for the added cost of the Southern States seed. The 25 to 30 cents is certainly cheap "insurance" for a good corn crop, isn't it?

The prices you pay for hybrid corn are also high enough to assure you that the corn you buy has been processed right, after it is harvested. Look at what the man who developed the first commercial hybrid corn — Dr. D. F. Jones of Connecticut's Agricultural Experiment Station, has to say on this subject:

"Much of the value of hybrid seed corn as now produced comes from the thorough and efficient drying, grading and treatment with fungicides for seed borne diseases. It is generally considered that these advantages alone justify the production of seed by specialized seed growers. Seed produced in this way can be planted to give uniform stands of plants and the seeds germinate vigorously even under unfavorable conditions."

Southern States sees to it that the Hybrids it makes available for you are dried right, graded right, and treated right—quality seed. That's more assurance to you that Southern States Hybrids will help you produce more corn per acre.



About Kernel Size

Kernels of different grades usually come from different parts of the ear — but every kernel from a hybrid seed ear carries the same germ plasm, regardless of its location on the ear. Small and Medium round kernels come from the tip of the ear, round and thick flats from the butt, and the various flat grades from the central portions. Modern day planters have plates to handle any size and type of hybrid kernel — quite a step forward from the days when Grandpa used to "tip" and "butt" his open-pollinated seed ears, and use only the flat kernels which worked satisfactorily in the old type hill-drop planters.

Tests at eleven state agricultural experiment stations show that round grades are equally as good as flat grades. Using a figure of 100% as the yield for medium flat grades, the tests showed an average rating of 106.2% for large rounds — 100.5% for small rounds. Here are the results:

EXPERIMENT STATION	Years Tested	RELATIVE YIELDS		
		Planted with:		
		Butts (Large Rounds)	Middles (Flats)	Tips (Small Rounds)
Nebraska	6	98.5	100	100.3
Wisconsin	3	100	100	101
Ohio	10	102	100	101
Kansas	5	109	100	111
Pennsylvania	4	98	100	102
Tennessee	1	123	100	95
New York	4	99.8	100	103
Ontario	1	104	100	102
Georgia	3	106	100	108
Arkansas	1	111	100	99
Alabama	1	117	100	106
	Average	106.2	100	102.5

SAVE BY USING MEDIUMS AND ROUNDS

Southern States medium size kernels cost 75 cents a bushel less than Southern States large or regular size kernels. Also, a bushel of medium size kernels will plant two more acres than large size kernels — one more acre than regular size kernels. With mediums you save in seed cost and still plant a larger area. The number of kernels per pound of seed corn in different flat grades vary according to the hybrid variety. Here are average number:

	Large Flats	Regular Flats	Medium Flats
Kernels per pound....	1200	1400	1600

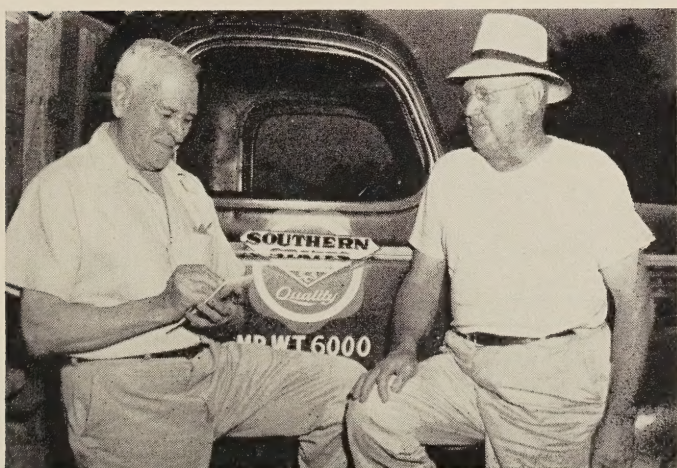
For lower seed cost with ease of planting, but with the same crop results, use Southern States round kernels instead of flat kernel sizes. They cost \$3.50 per bushel less than SSC large and regular kernels.

The Final Step—

SERVICE

No matter the quality of the seed produced or the painstaking steps in that production and in the processing of the seed, no hybrid corn is of value to a farmer unless it is made available to him, where and when he wants it, with the added assurance that it is adapted to the length of growing season and other conditions in his own area.

As you have seen in the preceding pages, Southern States is making available for 1953 hybrid corn varieties to fit the needs of every farmer—early maturing varieties for short-season areas, medium early, early, medium late, and late varieties for the varied conditions in other parts of the cooperative's territory, Southern States has exercised extreme precautions to make sure you get hybrids of high quality, known performance and value-in-use to you. Assure yourself of getting the hybrid you want for planting in 1953. Place your order now with your Cooperative Service Agency. You'll get high yields of uniform corn—and more profits when you plant Southern States Hybrids.



MORE FARMERS

**are using
Southern
States
Hybrids**

Because They Are:

1. Adapted to growing conditions throughout Southern States operating territory.
2. Fast starting, with high germination.
3. Disease-resistant.
4. Insect-resistant.
5. Drought-resistant.
6. Top yielders of quality grain.
7. Good standers.
8. Priced right.
9. Double-Guaranteed.

